

**Notice.**  
Legionary Court of En-  
the 2d Legion, held the 11th  
Dixon was appointed Collector  
fines for the said Legion, com-  
the company musters in April  
MacLeod, Clerk.  
eozt

**Notice.**  
Subscriber being appoint-  
Legionary Court for the second  
Legion, to collect the fines  
the members thereof. He  
persons fined will be pun-  
payments when called on,  
limited by law is short for  
return to the Legionary Court  
Wm. Dixon.  
eozt

**Notice.**  
DOLPH MOTT  
ed to the house lately occu-  
PETER HERSKELL, sign at  
eral Washington,  
continues to keep a House of  
rent for Travellers & others,  
a sincere thanks to his friends  
er custom, and hopes from  
to business to merit and re-  
naunce of the patronage of a

**Notice.**  
MAS SIMMS  
RECEIVED AND FOR  
SALE,  
Lisbon, in a short pas-  
sch'r Rachel, Hacker,  
boxes of excellent large  
English Walnuts,  
by the brig Lucy.  
it shell'd Almonds,  
ones,  
fines, by the box,  
and Filberts,  
French Brandy,  
Wine,  
and brown Sugar,  
Olives, Anchovies & Capers,  
empty and full, as may be

of well cured Bacon,  
ns,  
g to the bl.)  
bl. &c. &c.  
d

**RECEIVED,**  
the subscriber, at his store  
Union street,  
bon Lemons by the  
nts by the frail or pound,  
unes and Figs,  
ll, from New Providence,  
arge, fine Pine Ap-

**RECEIVED,**  
the subscriber, at his store  
Union street,  
bon Lemons by the  
nts by the frail or pound,  
unes and Figs,  
ll, from New Providence,  
arge, fine Pine Ap-

**Published,**  
his office—price 50 cents  
**REATISE**  
ical Farming:  
ularly the following sub-  
its, viz.  
r of Paris, with Direc-  
it; and general Obser-  
use of other Manures.  
ing; thick Sowing of  
d of preventing Fruit  
caying, and  
in General.]  
on A. Binns,  
ty, Virginia, Farmer  
2aw

**Port Wine.**  
rig Commerce, captain  
Oporto, and will com-  
is afternoon,  
casks Port Wine,  
ch as is usually shipped  
cket, for sale by  
& T. VOWELL.  
d.

**Port Wine.**  
rig Commerce, captain  
Oporto, and will com-  
is afternoon,  
casks Port Wine,  
ch as is usually shipped  
cket, for sale by  
& T. VOWELL.  
d.

**DAILY BY**  
**W D E N.**

# Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



# Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1853.

No. 839.

## Public Vendue.

**On TUESDAY,**  
10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue  
Store,  
Rum in hogheads and barrels.  
French Brandy in pipes,  
Gin in pipes and bls.  
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.  
Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.  
Coffee in tierces and bags,  
Chocolate  
White and brown Soap } in boxes,  
Mould and dip'd Candles.  
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,  
Figs in kegs and frails,  
Queens Ware in crates,  
**FURNITURE, &c.**

## A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,  
Cloths, Coatings,  
Kerleymers, Duffels,  
Plains and Kerseys,  
Negro Cottons, Serges,  
Elasticks, blue Friezes,  
Calimancoes and Russels,  
Yarn Stockings,  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Irish Linens, Silefia do.  
Onabergs and Ticklenburgs,  
Mossins and Mossin Hand'is,  
India Muslins and Table Cloths  
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
Coloured Threads, Hats,  
And sundry other Articles.  
**P. G. MARSTELLER.**  
August 20.

## Sales by Auction.

**On WEDNESDAY,**  
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue  
Store, the corner of King and Union  
Streets.  
Rum in hds. and barrels,  
Whiskey in barrels,  
Apple Brandy in barrels,  
Gin in casks,  
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,  
Molasses in hds.  
Sugar in hds. and barrels,  
White and brown Soap in boxes,  
Coffee in casks and bags,  
Raisins in kegs and boxes,  
Queens Ware, and  
ALSO,  
A variety of DRY GOODS,  
-AMONG WHICH ARE-  
Broad Cloths,  
Calimancoes,  
Kerseys,  
Coatings,  
Halticks,  
Fearnought,  
Blankets,  
Planes,  
Negro Cottons,  
Worsted and other  
Stockings,  
THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.  
August 20.

**Ricketts, Newton and Co.**  
Have received and for Sale,  
A few bales German Linens,  
2 trunks alicoes and chintzes,  
2 do. hosiery,  
10 boxes wool and cotton cards,  
5 trefles threads,  
30 boxes dip'd and mould candles,  
10 hds. molasses,  
4 do. Jamaica spirits,  
6 do. sugars,  
20 barrels prime pork,  
50 do. herrings,  
20 do. shad,  
30 kegs James river tobacco,  
100 tons plaster.

**They are giving Cash, for**  
wheat, flour, corn, rye, beans  
and tobacco.  
August 1. d  
Cash given for clean linen  
and cotton rags.

## For NEW-YORK, (A CONSTANT TRADER.)

The fast sailing Schooner  
**FRIENDSHIP,**  
John Quandrill,  
Master;  
will sail in the course of a few  
days. For Freight or Pas-  
sage apply to the master on board, lying  
at Ricketts, Newton & Co's wharf, or to  
P. CARE, Union street.  
**Who has for Sale,**  
40 kegs Powder,  
30 do. Ground Ginger,  
30 tons Plaster of Paris,  
60 bls. Shad,  
50 do. Herrings, and  
A quantity of fine and coarse Salt, &c.  
July 25. d

**For Freight or Charter,**  
The BRIG  
**JOANNA,**  
Moses Wells, Master;  
burthen about 1,100 barrels. Is a good,  
staunch vessel and sails well. Apply to the  
master on board, or to  
**Nathaniel Wattles & Co.**  
Who have for sale,  
Sugar in hds. and bls.  
Rum in hds.  
Molasses in do.  
Georgia upland Cotton in bales.  
August 15. d

**For Freight or Charter,**  
The new Schooner  
**UNION,**  
of Boston,  
Samuel Hutchens,  
Master,  
burthen about 90 tons or 800 barrels of  
flour. Apply to the master on board at  
Irwin's wharf, or to  
**JANNEY & PATON,**  
Who have for sale on board said vessel,  
90 tons Plaster Paris.  
July 26. d

**BALLAST.**  
120 to 160 Tons, on board  
the ship Abiona from New York, dis-  
charging at Merchants' Wharf. Apply  
to the Captain on board.  
August 18. d

**Wm. HARTSHORNE**  
HAS REMOVED  
his store and counting room, to the south  
side of Kirk's wharf, lower end of Wolfe  
street.  
He will sell or rent,  
his store on Hooe's wharf, with the pri-  
vilege of landing and shipping goods free  
of wharfage. The house is 75 feet long,  
22 feet wide and two stories high, lined  
throughout, and granaries fixed on the 2d  
and 3d floors. Marine Insurance shares,  
Potomac shares, or lots in this town or  
its vicinity will be taken in payment.  
For sale,  
A three story Brick House in King  
street, next above Bennett and Watts's.  
A small house, with a lot 28 feet front  
on Water street, adjoining Major Mun-  
caster's. This lot is about 90 feet deep,  
has the privilege of an alley on the north  
side and east end. A number of lots in  
good situations in this town to sell or rent.  
For sale,  
Philadelphia loaf and lump sugar,  
Fine and coarse salt,  
Philadelphia and Swedish bar iron,  
Plaster of Paris by the bushel or ton,  
Indian meal, shorts, bran, rye  
meal, hay in bundles.  
8th Mo. 5th. eo

**For Sale**  
AT THE VENDUE STORE,  
A few boxes Essence of Spruce,  
with directions how to make the Beer.  
THOS. PATTEN.  
June 4. d

## WILLIAM RAMSAY HAS OPENED

A Grocery Store in Prince street,  
Next door to Dr. Dick's,  
Where he intends keeping a general assort-  
ment of genuine articles in that line, and  
now offers for sale on moderate terms,  
LONDON particular  
Madeira,  
Port in casks and bottles, } WINES,  
Colmenar and Malaga  
Old St. Julian and Medoc Claret in  
casks of 2 dozen each,  
White Wine Vinegar,  
4th proof Jamaica Rum,  
Do. Cogniac Brandy,  
Holland Gin,  
Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,  
Sugar House Molasses,  
Imperial,  
Chulan,  
Hyson,  
Young Hyson,  
Hyson Skin,  
Souchong,  
Pouchong Souchong,  
Padra Souchong,  
Peco Souchong,  
Bohea  
Green Coffee,  
Durham and Dixon's Mustard,  
Alpice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and  
Nutmegs,  
Nantz and Bourdeaux Sallad Oil,  
Catchup, brandied Fruits and English  
Pickles,  
Olives, Capers and Anchovies,  
Prunes, Raisins, and soft shell Almonds,  
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,  
Do. best Smoking Tobacco,  
Martin's best Spanish Segars,  
Basket Salt for table use,  
Georgia Cotton,  
Martinique Noyeau,  
Mould and dip'd Candles,  
Jersey Cheese of an excellent quality,  
Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,  
Roll Brimstone, Fig Blue.  
To be Rented,  
And possession given immediately, the  
dwelling HOUSE above said store. It  
is now in good repair, and well calculated  
to accommodate a genteel family. Ap-  
ply as above. June 27. d

**THOMAS SIMMS**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR  
SALE,  
Fresh from Lisbon, in a short pas-  
sage by the sch'r Rachel, Hacker,  
A few boxes of excellent large  
Lemons; good English Walnuts.  
Fresh Limes by the brig Lucy.  
Excellent soft shell'd Almonds,  
Do. Prunes,  
Do. Raisins, by the box,  
Do. Figs and Filberts,  
Holland Gin, French Brandy,  
Jamaica Spirit, Wine,  
Loaf, lump and brown Sugar,  
Salad Oil, Olives, Anchovies & Capers,  
Gin casks empty and full, as may be  
desired,  
A quantity of well cured Bacon,  
Venison Hams,  
Pork, (1 hog to the bl.)  
Fish by the bl. &c. &c.

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
And for sale by the subscriber, at his store  
on Union street,  
Large Lisbon Lemons by the  
box,  
English Walnuts by the frail or pound,  
Fine large Prunes and Figs,  
Fresh Limes.  
By the Little Poll, from New Providence,  
30 doz. large, fine Pine Ap-  
ples.  
Excellent Phila. bottled Cyder by the  
barrel or bottle,  
First quality Chewing Tobacco,  
With most of the Good Things  
of this life, if you will but Turn the  
Corner.  
A. WILLIS.

**Public Sale.**  
On Monday 29th inst. at 4 o'clock  
in the afternoon, will be sold at the  
house of Mr. Wm. Wiggins, in King  
street, between St. Asaph and W. Jones-  
ten streets,  
The following Articles:  
Viz.  
1 Gold Watch and Chain,  
Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Cream  
Ewer,  
1 Feather Bed, Bedstead, and Bed-  
ding,  
Mahogany Dining and Card Tables,  
Looking Glasses, Windsor Chairs, &  
sundry other articles—part of the estate  
of the late Margaret W. Wiggins, deceased.  
P. G. MARSTELLER.  
August 19.

**ALEX. SMITH and SON**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,  
Per the brig RACHEL, from IRELAND,  
5 boxes well laid in  
**IRISH LINEN,**  
Some excellent IRISH POKE in hds. and  
bls. a few hns.  
**IRISH OAT MEAL,**  
and 30 dozen THREAD ROSE, which  
they will sell low for Cash.  
July 28. eo

**Bruff's**  
**Patent Teeth Extractor,**  
By means of which the operation of  
tooth drawing is rendered infinitely easier,  
safer, and more expeditious than by any  
other method hitherto discovered.  
The subscriber having purchased the  
**Exclusive Right**  
to the use of the above instrument, for  
the district of Alexandria, offers his ser-  
vices to those who may need assistance  
in that line.  
**CHARLES DOUGLASS.**  
Harper's wharf, Prince street,  
August 1. eo4w

**A Warehouse to Let.**  
I will rent my Warehouse, situate on  
King street, adjoining the mansion house  
in which I live, opposite Mr. J. Kin-  
caid's. Possession may be had immedi-  
ately. It is very convenient for a Gro-  
cery store, or a Flour Merchant. For  
terms apply to **P. MARSTELLER.**  
June 2. eo



## THEATRE.

On SATURDAY EVENING,  
August 20th,  
WILL BE PERFORMED,  
A celebrated Comedy, called  
**THE ROAD TO RUIN.**

End of the Play Mr. STORY will sing  
"The Rose and the Lilly," from the  
Opera of the Siege of Belgrade.

To which will be added, a Farce  
CALLED  
**LOVERS' QUARRELS:**  
OR,  
*Like Master Like Man.*

Doors to be opened at 6, and the  
performance to begin at 7 o'clock precisely.  
Box 6s. Pitt 4s6.

Subscribers are respectfully inform-  
ed their tickets will be left at Mr Tho-  
mas's book store.

The new Comedies of  
DELAYS and BLUNDERS, and the  
MARRIAGE PROMISE are in prepa-  
ration.

August 19.

*Attention!*

The Members of the EPSOM  
JOCKEY CLUB are desired to meet  
at Gadby's Hotel on Saturday  
the 20th of August, at 11 o'clock.  
Members will take notice, that  
on this day several gentlemen  
wishing to become members will  
be ballotted for.—Gentlemen  
Sportsmen of Maryland are in-  
vited to attend.

August 12.

*For Sale,*

At PUBLIC AUCTION,  
On Monday the 22d of August, at five  
o'clock in the afternoon, on the pre-  
mises,

An elegant three story  
**BRICK HOUSE,**  
on King street, which has never been oc-  
cupied. Also,

Four Lots of Ground on the  
same street. The above property is in  
fee simple, and clear of every incumbrance  
whatever.

The terms will be made known at the  
time of sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

August 10.

*Cotton & Stewart,*

Have received a considerable addition to  
their former stock of

**BOOKS & STATIONARY.**

ALSO,

500 pieces of PAPER HANGINGS  
of the most modern patterns—now opening  
and for sale at their Book Store, Royal-  
Street, Alexandria; where country mer-  
chants and others may be supplied with  
every article in their line on the most mo-  
derate terms.

August 19.

Just Received and for Sale,

Per the schooner John, capt. Tupman,  
*Large Sweet Oranges:*

Likewise, Spice Salmon in kegs, first qua-  
lity Cyder Vinegar for pickles, a few  
quintals old Dumb Fish, a parcel of Smith-  
field Bacon Hams, R. Island Cheese, a  
few boxes excellent Lemons, and a gene-  
ral assortment of

*Groceries, Fruits & Nuts.*

THOS. S. MMS.

Just received and for Sale,

Per the schooner John, captain Tupman,  
*Large Sweet Oranges.*

Likewise, first quality Cyder Vinegar  
for pickles, a few quintals old Dumb Fish,  
a parcel of Smithfield Bacon Hams, R.  
Island Cheese, a few boxes excellent Le-  
mons, and a general assortment of

*Groceries, Fruits & Nuts.*

A. WILLIS.

**FLAX SEED.**

The highest price given for Flax Seed.

*A. Smith & Son.*

(253)

*For Sale,*

A healthy, stout, young Negro Wo-  
man. Enquire of the Printer.

August 3.

From the Gazette of the United States.

## MANAGEMENT OF THE SINK- ING FUND.

No. V.

AFTER attempting to maintain his  
extraordinary doctrine, Secretary Gallatin  
assumes a different position, and con-  
tends, that more than 7,300,000 dollars  
have, exclusively of the payment to the  
bank, been applied, during the year 1802,  
towards the further redemption by pay-  
ment of the debt of the United States, and  
that after having paid the interest and in-  
stalments which fell due during that year,  
the purchase of about three millions and  
half of guilders, remitted to Holland,  
towards the payment of the Dutch debts  
falling due next year, was a faithful, legal  
and proper execution of the law.

With respect to the payment of 1,910,  
000 dollars made to the bank of the United  
States, the whole of it, except 2,400  
dollars, ought undoubtedly to be excluded  
from the account. The proceeds of the  
bank shares belonging to the United  
States, amounting to 1,287,600 dollars;  
and secretary Gallatin himself, in his of-  
ficial report, has stated these proceeds as  
distinct from the annual appropriation for  
the year 1802. What is more decisive,  
the bank shares were not appropriated to  
the sinking fund; nor were their proceeds  
declared to be vested in the commission-  
ers, by the act of the 31st of May, 1796.  
Yet this is the act under which it has been  
attempted to justify the sale of the shares  
lately belonging to the United States.—  
Let any person examine it with attention,  
he cannot find in any section of it, that  
the bank shares or their proceeds were e-  
ver appropriated and vested as part of the  
sinking fund.

With these incidental remarks, the sub-  
ject of the bank shares is dismissed. And  
this is done the more readily, as the trans-  
action has been examined and exposed, in  
congress, by the talents of Bayard & Gris-  
wold. We return, therefore, to the main  
position assumed by Secretary Gallatin.  
He contends, that, after having paid the  
interest and instalments which fell due  
during the year 1802, the purchase of a-  
bout three millions and a half of guilders,  
remitted to Holland, towards the pay-  
ment of the Dutch debt which fell due  
next year, was a faithful, legal, and pro-  
per execution of the law. The triad of  
epithets will not prove this assertion to be  
correct; and he comments, with labori-  
ous minuteness, on the third section of  
the act. The third section, he says,  
directs the commissioners to pay, every  
year, the interest accruing and the in-  
stalments or parts of principal falling  
due during that year, and then proceeds  
in the following words: "And also it  
shall be the duty of the commissioners to  
cause to be applied the surplus of such  
fund as may at any time exist, after satis-  
fying the purposes aforesaid, towards the  
further and final redemption, by payment  
of purchase, of the present debt of the U.  
States."

In attending to this clause he particu-  
larly relies on the force of the word, to-  
wards, as the sheet anchor of his argu-  
ment. It would seem, however, as if the  
true construction of the clause might be  
apprehended, without much difficulty, by  
any person competent to be secretary of  
the treasury. Those who understand the  
fiscal arrangements of the United States  
need not be informed, that the public debt  
comprehends various species of stock, some  
of which are reimburseable at pleasure;  
while others are reimburseable by instal-  
ments. An extinguishing annuity of  
eight per cent. is payable on the funded  
six per cent. and deferred stocks. And  
the reimbursement of the eight per cent.  
stock is postponed, by contract, until the  
principal instalments of the foreign debt  
shall have been paid. As to any of these  
species of debt, if it is intended to dis-  
charge more than is reimburseable, by con-  
tract, in any one year, the stock must be  
purchased in market. But the other spe-  
cies of debt, reimburseable at pleasure,  
may be discharged, at any time, by pay-  
ing the nominal sum of the principal, or  
by purchasing such of the stock as can  
be obtained under par. The laws of the  
U. S. therefore, contemplate two modes  
of extinguishing the debt—payment and  
purchase.

Every person who understands the  
language of the country must know that  
the final redemption of the whole debt  
will be effected when the last cent is  
discharged, and not before. When any  
part except the last, of the public debt is  
discharged by the application of the public

monies this is an application of those mo-  
nies towards the final redemption.

In speaking of pecuniary transactions,  
the word towards is correctly used with  
reference to payments in part. When a  
person, indebted to a merchant on bond  
and on book account makes a payment  
in part of what he owes, and the sum is  
applied either to the bond or to the ac-  
count at the option of the debtor, the  
money in this case, is applied towards  
the final discharge of the whole debt.—  
This phraseology is conformable to the  
established usage among men of business  
and information, who have been educated  
in the country. Numerous examples to  
the like effect have been found in the ap-  
propriation laws of the United States.—  
It is sufficient to mention two. By an  
act of the 23d of February 1802, enti-  
tled an act making certain partial approp-  
riations for the year 1802, the sum of  
sixty thousand dollars was appropriated  
towards defraying the expenses of the pay-  
of the army. Another example is in the  
act of the 2d of April, 1802, entitled An  
Act making a partial appropriation for the  
support of Government during the year  
one thousand eight hundred and two.—  
It appropriates the sum of 100,000 dol-  
lars towards defraying the expenditure  
of the civil list. In each of those cases,  
it must have been well known, that the  
sum appropriated was but in part of the  
amount which was finally to be paid; and  
the phraseology is adopted to convey that  
idea with precision. Who indeed, will  
pretend, that the sum of 7,000,000 dol-  
lars could now be applied to the final re-  
demption of an existing debt of more than  
70,300,000 dollars? It can be applied  
only towards such redemption. The in-  
terest and instalments, as they fall due at  
various periods within the calendar year,  
are to be first discharged out of the annual  
appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars; and  
then a further portion of debt must be  
extinguished by payment or purchase. In  
this manner the appropriated monies are  
to be applied. Each application is an  
extinguishment of a portion either of in-  
terest or principal. Without such ex-  
tinguishment, there is no application in  
fact. And an application in fact is the  
only mode of satisfying the public credi-  
tors, however an application in theory  
may be admired by the manager of the  
sinking fund.

Enough, it is presumed, if not much  
more than enough, has now been said,  
respecting the construction of the words  
applied, towards the further and final re-  
demption of the debt. In apology for say-  
ing so much, let it be considered, that se-  
cretary Gallatin appears to place his main  
reliance on the particular phraseology of  
the third section. Take his argument in  
his own words, and mark how he remem-  
bers to omit some of the significant parts  
of the clause, while there is an affectation  
of reasoning on the whole. He expresses  
himself in this manner—"The words  
by payment or purchase," are, according  
to the strict sense of the sentence, con-  
nected with the word, "redemption;"  
the further and final redemption is to be  
effected by payment or purchase; the ap-  
plication of monies which the commission-  
ers may legally effect, is towards the fur-  
ther redemption: the subtlety of the ob-  
jection seems to consist in making the  
words "by payment" depend immedi-  
ately on the words "to cause to be applied,"  
from which it would result, that the ap-  
plication, instead of being, as expressed by  
the law, towards a redemption, which re-  
demption must, when effected, be effected  
by payment or purchase, would be confined  
to an immediate payment; and as the  
purchase of bills is not an immediate pay-  
ment, but a provision towards a future  
payment, such purchases would be exclu-  
ded from that authorization in the law.—  
Not only that construction is not justified  
by the strict sense of the words as con-  
nected with the sentence; but if it was  
adopted, it must follow that there did not  
not exist nor ever had existed (for the  
phraseology of this sentence is transcribed  
from preceding laws) any authority what-  
ever in the commissioners of the sinking  
fund to provide in time for the payment  
of the Dutch debt. They must, accord-  
ing to that new construction, be bound  
in the application of the surplus of the  
fund to an immediate payment; and not  
be permitted to purchase remittances for  
the purpose of making a payment the en-  
suing year. For this is the only clause  
which authorizes the commissioners to  
make any payment other than for the pay-  
ment of interest and principal falling due  
that year; and if it forbids them to make

the purchase of bills under the appropria-  
tion of 7,300,000 dollars, it forbids them  
altogether, there being no words in the  
clause, limiting its effects to that approp-  
riation." The perplexed obscurity of  
these observations of secretary Gallatin is  
worthy of the entanglement of accounts  
in his report. After what has already  
been said, his comment on particular  
words of the clause would receive a more  
ed attention, were it now honoured with a  
further refutation. Some of his more ge-  
neral assertions will be the subject of fu-  
ture animadversion.

ALFRED.

NEW YORK, August 17.

The Committee of Health, report the  
occurrence of 7 deaths and 24 new cases of  
the prevailing fever, for the 24 hours  
preceding 5 o'clock last evening.

One of the deaths was at Bellevue—the  
other six in the city.

The following address from the French  
Senate and Tribunal were presented to  
the First Consul on the 26th May.—  
They better ascertain the sentiments and  
conduct of the government than columns  
of speculative comment:

*Address presented by the Senate in a body  
to the Chief Consul.*

"Citizen Chief Consul,

"The senate has examined with all  
the attention which the interest of their  
country requires, the official papers com-  
municated to it concerning the treaty of  
Amiens. In your resistance to the viola-  
tion of that treaty, it has observed reason  
and justice, and in the negotiations  
which took place by your orders, a love of  
peace.

"England wishes to grasp at the  
commerce of the whole world; it wishes  
to cover the seas with its fleets, and to stifle  
industry even in the bosom of every state.  
The French Consul will not suffer the  
English dominion in the Mediterranean—  
he will assert the independence of com-  
merce, and the liberty of every sea. He  
has revived manufactures in France by  
opposing to the monopoly of England  
barriers similar to those which she her-  
self has for so many years opposed  
to the commerce of France.—Such  
is the motive of the war which she has  
dared to kindle up: the cause which the  
Chief Consul defends is that of all nations.

"Your moderation, Citizen Chief  
Consul, has been so great, that it had need  
of being protected by your glory; it has  
manifested to all Frenchmen the religious  
attention which you pay to every thing in  
which they are interested; it has doubled  
their confidence, their gratitude, and their  
love: it has doubled their strength and  
their zeal to defend that national Maje-  
sty, the image of which it more and more  
loves to contemplate in the Consular Ma-  
jesty, and of which you are once more to  
be the avenger. When they read in the  
first answers given on your part to the  
hostile message of the King of England,  
these words equally noble and pacific:—  
"The Chief Consul considers it glorious  
on this occasion to be taken unawares,"  
they will, with one voice, exclaim—  
"Three powerful guarantees are always  
ready in France—the love of the people  
towards the Chief of the State, the valour  
of the army, and the genius of the Chief  
Consul!"

*Address of the Tribunal to the Chief Con-  
sul, by citizen Troune, President.*

"Citizen Chief Consul,—The Tribu-  
nate, in the sitting of the day before yes-  
terday, decreed, that it should go in a  
body to express to Government the fol-  
lowing sentiments:—

"The Tribunal, in virtue of the right  
given to it by the 23d article of the 3d  
title of the constitution, after examining  
the negotiation which has been carried on  
between the Republic and England; con-  
vinced that the government has done eve-  
ry thing to preserve peace that the honor  
of the French people could endure; that  
the British Cabinet, however, in this ne-  
gociation, has employed unusual forms,  
false allegations, unjust demands, and  
even acts of hostility; that the peace al-  
lowed to France must be purchased by  
the infraction of a solemn Treaty, by in-  
jury towards its Allies—decrees, that the  
following sentiments may be conveyed to  
the Government by the Tribunal in a  
body.—The Tribunal wishes that the  
most energetic measures may be immedi-  
ately taken, to cause to be respected the  
faith of Treaties, and the dignity of the  
French people!"

"Citizen Chief Consul, in conveying  
to you this wish agreeably to the senti-  
ment of the whole Republic, the Tribu-

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entanglement of accounts  
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Some of his more ge-  
will be the subject of fu-  
on.

ALFRED.

ARK, August 17.  
ce of Health, report the  
and 24 new cases of  
ver, for the 24 hours  
lock last evening.  
this was at Bellevue—the  
city.

address from the French  
Senate were presented to  
on the 26th May.—  
tain the sentiments and  
government than column  
ment:

by the Senate in a body  
Chief Consul.  
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has examined with all  
the interest of their  
the official papers con-  
concerning the treaty of  
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Treaty, by in-  
decrees, that the  
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es may be immen-  
to be respected, the  
the dignity of the

nsul, in conveying  
eably to the senti-  
public, the Tribu-

nate will not repeat the expressions of its  
admiration for the attitude you have so  
long preserved. The government has  
shown itself calm because itself itself just  
—it remained passive to provocation, be-  
cause it was strong in its loyalty. Nor  
will the Tribunal praise you for having  
rejected every idea which would have de-  
graded the national dignity; you are the  
First Magistrate of France, and honour to  
the French was always a religious duty.—  
But they come to thank you for having  
trusted to their devotion; for having  
foreseen that their courage would corre-  
pond to their energy: for having thus  
proved beforehand, that if England en-  
tained any hope of intestine divisions,  
it calumniated all the French citizens,  
and made a calculation as false as injuri-  
ous. Never has any power better de-  
monstrated this truth, known in all ages  
—"Iniquity has belied itself."

"A Citizen Chief Consul, glory seemed  
for you to have exhausted all her gifts;  
when she opens to you a new source, it  
gives us great pleasure to receive from  
you an assurance, that the operations of  
war will not interrupt the cares of peace;  
of all the kinds of happiness which your  
mind is invited to taste, that of having  
wished, of having prepared, and of hav-  
ing established the happiness of thirty  
millions of people, will always be to  
you the most affecting and most valuable  
of rewards."

The Chief Consul, after returning an-  
swers to the Legislative Body and the  
Tribunate, held a conversation with them,  
of which the following is the substance:  
"We are forced to make war to repel  
an unjust aggression. We will make it  
with glory. The sentiments by which  
the grand bodies of the state are animated,  
and the spontaneous movement which con-  
veys them to the government on this im-  
portant occasion, are a happy preface."

"The English government seems even  
to have been obliged to deceive the nati-  
on in the official communication it has  
made. It has taken care to keep back  
all those papers which were of such a na-  
ture as to make known to the English peo-  
ple the moderation and conduct of the  
French Government during the whole ne-  
gociation. Some of the notes which the  
British Ministers have published are muni-  
lated in the most important passages.—  
The remainder of the papers communicat-  
ed to the Parliament contains an extract  
from dispatches of some public or private  
agents. It belongs only to these agents  
to contradict or acknowledge their reports,  
which can have no influence in debates so  
important, since their authenticity is at  
least as uncertain as their veracity. A  
part of the details which they contain are  
materially false, and particularly in re-  
gard to the conversation supposed to have  
taken place between the Chief Consul and  
Lord Whitworth, in the private audience  
given to that Minister."

"The justice of our cause is acknow-  
ledged even by our enemies, since they  
refused to accept the mediation offered by  
the Emperor of Russia and the King of  
Prussia, two Princes whose spirit of justice  
is acknowledged by all Europe."

The English government thinks that  
France is a province of India, and that  
we have not the means of assigning our  
reasons, or of defending our just rights  
against an unjust aggression. Strange in-  
congruity of a government which has  
armed its nation by telling it that France  
wished to invade it! We find among the  
papers published by the English govern-  
ment a letter of the minister Talleyrand  
to a commissioner of Foreign Relations.  
This is a mere circular form addressed to  
the commercial agents of the republic.—  
It is agreeable to the usage established in  
France since the time of Colbert, and the  
same exists amongst most of the powers of  
Europe. The whole nation knows whe-  
ther our commercial agents in England are  
military men as the British ministry affirm.  
Before these functions were intrusted to  
them, they belonged for the most part to  
the council of prizes, or the civil admini-  
stration.

"If the King of England is resolved to  
keep Great Britain in a state of war, till  
France acknowledges his right of execut-  
ing or violating treaties at his pleasure,  
as well as the privilege of insulting the  
French government in official or private  
publications, without being able to com-  
plain, the fate of mankind must be pitied.  
We will certainly leave to our posterity  
the French name, always honored and  
spotless. We will maintain our right to  
make such regulations among ourselves  
as may be suited to our public administra-

tion, and such tariffs in our custom-houses  
as our commerce and our industry may  
require."

"Whatever circumstances may be, we  
shall always allow England to set the ex-  
ample in violent proceedings, contrary to  
the peace and independence of nations;  
and it will receive from us that example  
of moderation which alone can maintain  
social order."

PHILADELPHIA, August, 17th.

We have seen a letter from Cape Fran-  
cois dated the 25th July, from a very  
respectable merchant there, which states,  
that several American vessels had arrived  
to a very excellent market; but that the  
government instantly seized on their car-  
goes, for which they pay one third in  
produce, and the residue in a new de-  
scription of Bills. No individual dare  
purchase: and in consequence of theses  
arbitrary and lawless acts of the govern-  
ment, all confidence in it was destroyed.

### Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20.

In our reviews of the conduct of the  
democrats, on the 4th of July last, we  
have hitherto avoided commenting on the  
way in which they handled the revered  
memory of Washington. The prints pro-  
fited to the party, still echoing their  
virtuous toasts on that day, we have judg-  
ed it high time to develop their meaning  
on that occasion. When we recollect,  
that those sentiments are not the result of  
the moment—nor prepared at the festive  
board, when the circling glass might have  
inflamed the brain—but penned coolly and  
deliberately a day or two before, we may  
calculate upon their being the real senti-  
ments of the company.

The memory of that great and good  
man, was handled with consummate art;  
but the veil was instantly torn aside, and  
discovered the St. Tammany society at  
New York, either totally ignorant of the  
meaning of their toast, or wilfully insult-  
ing his manes.

Did they mean to convey respect, when  
they compared Washington to Themisto-  
cles? The style and connection of the  
whole sentence would warrant such an  
idea from a superficial observer; but those  
who have only a small smattering of his-  
tory, will soon perceive a gross insult  
therein, upon the memory of the Father  
of our Country.

Robertson, in his history of Greece,  
says, that Themistocles was a plebeian by  
birth, ambitious, and in several instances  
infatigable sedition in Athens. When op-  
posed by Aristides, impatient of controul  
from that rigid censor, he resolved to free  
his hands of him at once. For that pur-  
pose he privately formed a faction, who  
procured a sentence of banishment upon his  
opponent.

On the whole Themistocles appears to  
have been the very character, which in  
our days we call a Democrat.—He  
could flatter and deceive the people, for  
his aggrandizement; and by craft sup-  
plant those who stood betwixt him and  
power. The designs of the Demagogue  
were, however, at length discovered, and  
he in his turn was exiled.

What affinity the sons of St. Tammany  
can find between Themistocles and Wash-  
ington, we know not—but we find the  
insult little short of that thrown upon  
Adams, Jay, and Chase.

### THE THEATRE.

"All the World's a Stage,  
"And all the men and women merely play-  
ers."

Shakespeare.

THE Stage, which, from the earliest  
times has been gaining the ascendancy  
over barbarism and superstition, we now  
see in the very zenith of elegance and re-  
finement.

But, as this rational and instructive  
amusement, is yet new to a number of  
our fellow citizens, we shall briefly lay  
before them the antiquity and progress of  
the Theatre; ere we proceed to criticize  
on the performers of the Alexandria Com-  
pany.

As far as tradition reaches back, we  
are informed of the Stage. Many centu-  
ries before the Christian era, it was in  
the highest estimation, and the ancient  
Romans, indulged themselves with the  
most magnificent and expensive theatrical  
representations.

Terence, called Publius Terentius,  
was a favorite dramatic writer in the  
year of Rome 539, and 192 years before

the birth of Christ. His comedies are  
among the earliest dramatic works; tho'  
Eccleus was the manager of a public flag,  
many hundred years before the time of  
Terence, but no record remains of the  
merits of his plays.

The Roman history informs us that  
when Terence had finished his first play,  
he brought it to the *Edils* for a license.  
He was ordered to read it before Cecilius,  
the most approved judge in Rome. The  
poet's garb, (in which he has been imi-  
tated, by many modern authors of great  
merit) was none of the best, and he was  
therefore ordered to be seated in an ordi-  
nary place and begin, whilst Cecilius was  
at supper. The first few lines of his fine  
verses, caused his judge to start from the  
table, and to order the poet to approach  
and sit down by his side.

Terence received 8000 sesterces for  
one play—a reward, though not exceed-  
ing three hundred dollars, yet greater  
in those days than ever *Past* had been  
given. It was acted twice in one day—  
tho' plays were then made to be perform-  
ed only two or three times in all.

After the decline of the Roman Em-  
pire, Europe was distressed by civil wars,  
and rude attacks from neighboring nati-  
ons, until about the time that Shak-  
peare flourished, whose abilities, "we  
ne'er shall look upon the like again," be-  
gan to rescue the English drama from the  
shackles of tyranny. From this time,  
its progressive advances in England have  
carried it far beyond Roman grandeur—  
and in this, the different nations of Eu-  
rope have endeavoured to keep pace.

The opposition the Stage met with, in  
this new world, and the feeble support too  
often extended towards those who labour  
for both our amusement and information,  
can not only be accounted for, but, per-  
haps, in some measure, justified.

When Harper, the Comedian, first at-  
tempted to speak the lines of Shakespeare,  
before a Boston audience, the *fanatics*  
pulled down his stage—declared his com-  
pany were imps from hell, and pursued  
them with all the merciless ferocity of  
superstition. We are, at this time, proud  
to assert that the American stage, is emu-  
lating that of England, and that Mr.  
Harper, a few months ago, came down  
from the back ground of his boards in  
Boston, in the character of COLUMBUS,  
to an admiring and applauding audience.

In Alexandria, still younger in thea-  
tricals, we require a little more attenti-  
on, at least to the rules of Society, if not  
respect to the law—else why should the  
Manager be compelled to complain of a  
forcible entry into the Theatre, and an  
offer of reward for apprehending the  
intruders.

We trust that in the observations we  
may from time to time make, on the per-  
formances which may be offered on the  
Alexandria Stage, that we shall not be  
compelled to complain of "a lack of  
industry" in its performers, and though  
we mean "nothing to extenuate or set  
down aught in malice," yet, claiming a  
right coeval with the Stage itself, we  
mean to "lash the sluggard and to curb  
the boundless."

By the brig Hunter, lately arrived at  
Baltimore from Gibraltar, we learn that  
Toulon is blocked up by Nelson.

Bonaparte blocked up in Calais by  
"his evil genius" Sir Sidney Smith.

That the Emperor of Morocco had six  
cruisers ready for sea—and it was suspect-  
ed they were intended to plunder the A-  
merican commerce.

The Resolution, British frigate, had  
cut out two French ships from under the  
batteries of Algaziras.

The French have made a demand of  
14 sail of the line from Spain, and, that  
Lucian Bonaparte was at Madrid to ne-  
gociate for the assistance of the *Dons*.

It was also reported, at the time the  
Hunter sailed, that the English fleet  
in the Mediterranean was proceeding  
to the blockade of Leghorn, Genoa, and  
Cetta.

A statement, in some measure incorrect,  
having been made in an Alexandria print  
of the reported capture of an American  
vessel by an Algerine frigate, it becomes  
proper to state the circumstances on which  
the report is founded.

Mr. Cathcart, our former consul at  
Tripoli, but residing now at Leghorn, has  
enclosed to the Secretary of State an ex-  
tract from the Florence Gazette contain-  
ing an article under the Naples head,  
dated June 1st, stating that an action had  
a short time before taken place between

an Algerine frigate and an American ves-  
sel which had lately sailed from Naples,  
with Mr. Smith, charge des affairs, on  
board, who had come from Rome for the  
purpose of taking a passage home. The  
American vessel was obliged to yield to  
superior force.

Since the receipt of this letter, another  
of subsequent date, viz. June 22, has been  
received from Mr. Cathcart, advising  
that he had received no further informa-  
tion respecting the capture. Considering  
it, however, possible, he immediately  
wrote circulars to the several American  
consuls on the Barbary coast requesting  
their interposition in case the vessel should  
prove to be captured.

The belief of this information should,  
in our opinion, be received with some he-  
sitation. It may be no other than a report  
arising from the capture, about the same  
time, of a Neapoltan frigate by the A-  
dams. Or if an American vessel has been  
captured, it may have been by a Tripo-  
line cruiser. The vessels of the Barbary  
powers are so similar to each other, that  
frequent mistakes arise in appropriating  
them to their respective nations.

Nat. Intel.

Extract of a letter from James Simpson,  
the American Consul at Tangier to  
the Secretary of State, dated 14th May,  
1803.

"On the 13th January last, I advised  
Capt. Campbell of the Adams, that I had  
observed some breakers in the offing of  
this bay, where such are only seen in bad  
weather. A small vessel has lately been  
sent by the court of Spain to examine the  
rocks which occasion them; but she did  
not prove sufficient for ascertaining every  
point with precision; however their bear-  
ings I took off E. N. E. from the Ameri-  
can flag staff and distance of rather bet-  
ter than two miles, from cape Malabar,  
(the eastern point of Tangier Bay) nearly  
W. N. W. was found pretty correct.—  
Those rocks have never been laid down  
in any chart; but as by this late survey  
it is found, there cannot be more than  
four fathom on the eastern end of them at  
low water, new and full moon they are  
certainly so dangerous as will induce the  
Spaniards to investigate farther and with  
the emperor's permission. In the mean-  
time I have thought it proper to lay these  
circumstances before you."

In the month of April last, the republi-  
can schooner *Telegraph* brought to Jac-  
mel the ship *Union*, sloop *Dolphin*, and  
schooner *Mary*, all of Nantucket, who  
were found whaling in some bay on the  
fourth side of Hispaniola. At the time of  
their capture, the nearest to the shore of  
the three vessels, was distant three an a  
half leagues; the other two, from one  
to two leagues without her. However,  
the conscious captain of the *Telegraph*  
(to bring them within reach of the law  
which General Leclerc had made, and  
which only effected vessels found within  
two leagues of the shore,) solemnly de-  
posed, that they were all within half a  
league of the land, and further, that the  
schooner *Mary* was at anchor, which  
happened to be the outmost vessel, and at  
least 5 leagues distant from shore. They  
were accordingly libelled; the crews  
driven ashore in the forts, and detained  
as prisoners, not being able to stir without  
the ramparts, although they were at the  
same time stationed at particular guns,  
and held to defend the place in case of an  
attack from the brigands, who were with-  
in half cannon shot.

The plea for their detention was, that  
they might possibly have been supplying  
the insurgents, although the articles they  
had on board proved, beyond all possibi-  
lity of doubt, that they were solely fol-  
lowing their usual occupation; as, after  
the strictest search on board, nothing was  
found but oil, the produce of their fishery,  
and the necessary implements for carrying  
it on. Notwithstanding the inextricable  
proofs of their innocence, the impartial  
court at Port au Prince pronounced their  
condemnation; which, however, was so  
tardy, that before the determination of  
this case, which took up more than two  
months, out of thirty eight men, the num-  
ber of souls in the three vessels, not one  
half was left alive from the confinement,  
bad provisions, and other ill treatment they  
met with in this detestable country. Cap-  
tain Clisby died in the month of June—  
what became of the other two captains,  
Smith and Fulger, is not known. Such  
proceedings require no comment—they  
set the conduct of the French, in that  
quarter, in its true light. [Telegraphic.]



**Robert and John Gray  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
A SUPPLY OF  
Family & Patent Medicines.**

—CONSISTING OF—  
**Chambaud's Antacid Lozenges;** Ague and Fever Drops; Antacid Pills; Anodyne Effluence for Head Aches; Reanimating Solar Tincture; Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water; Atkinson's Effluence of Mustard; Scotch Ointment for the Itch; Tooth Ach Drops; Aromatic Lozenges; Effluence of the Woods, &c. &c.

**MATRIMONY.**  
IT is much to be regretted but indisputably certain, that many persons of both sexes are deterred from entering into the married state, by secret infirmities, which delicacy forbids them to disclose; and there are not a few who being already married, are rendered miserable for want of those tender pledges of mutual love, without which happiness in this state is at least very precarious. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that those circumstances are occasioned by general or partial relaxation or weakness in either sex, and it is equally certain that the genuine AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STEEL are the best, if not the only remedy ever discovered for this species of debility. When taken into the stomach, they immediately dissolve and diffuse themselves like a vapor through every pore, producing effects at once delightful, salutary and permanent. When the spark of life begins to grow dim, the circulation languid, and the faculties paralyzed, these Lozenges are found to give tone to the nerves, exultate the animal spirits, invigorate the body, and re-animate the whole man. When aversion to exercise, loss or depravity of appetite, and pallid countenance, indicate approaching consumption, the delicate female will be preserved and restored to health and society by the benign influence of this medicine. When the delusions of imagination, or the force of bad example, have tempted unguarded youth into the dangerous labyrinth of secret sensuality, debilitated his body, and impaired his understanding, these Lozenges will protect him from lingering disease, the infirmities of premature old age, and a wretched dissolution amidst the agonizing reflections of conscious guilt. When the sons and daughters of dissipation have brought on themselves debility, relaxation, imbecility, and a long train of nervous affections, manifested by impaired memory, anxiety, agitation, tremours, languor, palsy, emaciation, indigestion, apathy in men; hysterics, spasms, loss of appetite, irregularity, weakness, abortion, pains in the back, chest, &c. in women; these lozenges will restore health and vigor to the debilitated frame, and cheerfulness and animation to the mind.

**Price One Dollar per packet.**  
Particular directions for their use are sealed up with each, but as the great benefit to be derived from them can only be secured by having them genuine, the public are requested to observe that the signature of Messrs. Thos. Stokes and Co. are affixed to each packet, without which mark of authenticity, they are not genuine.

**Dr. Atkinson's genuine Effluence of Mustard.**  
Rheumatism in every stage, instantly submits to its penetrating powers, which has succeeded in curing the most desperate cases of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, numbness, palsy and complaints of the stomach, after various medicines have proved ineffectual. It is prepared in pills, and also in a fluid state. The pills are particularly serviceable in flatulences and indigestion, and by their salutary operation, promote perspiration, and gradually undermine the most obstinate rheumatism; and, at the same time, invigorate the debilitated constitution. The fluid effluence is a remarkable active embrocation, necessarily used with the pills, and as generally excites a tingling sensation; it removes the causes of pain, by bringing on a circulation in the parts affected; by this means, frozen limbs, the feverish spasms and bruises, old strains and relaxations, are generally cured by a few applications. The genuine is distinguished from counterfeits, by the signature of Thomas Stokes and Co. being affixed to each bottle; without which mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

**The genuine Scotch Itch Ointment.**  
The only medicine that cures this disagreeable disease by one application, to many thousands having experienced its efficacy; it is unnecessary to add any more arguments in its favor, but to caution the public that the name Thomas Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without this mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

**Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water.**  
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes; speedily removes inflammation, dimness, itching, &c. &c. It never fails to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the measles, small pox, and fever; and is an unparalleled preservative of a weak sight.

**Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills.**  
A reliable and certain preventive of the production of inflammatory and malignant fevers, which prevail at particular seasons of the year. The rapid and increasing demand from every part of the United States, and the West India Islands, is the best evidence of their superiority.

**CHAMBAUD'S  
Antacid Lozenges.**  
A certain cure for coughs, colds, asthma, and consumptions, difficulty of breathing, &c. &c.  
Mr. CHAMBAUD, the sole proprietor of this medicine, has the satisfaction to announce, that they have been the means of relieving many persons in a most precarious

state of health. In common colds this medicine produces so salutary a perspiration that they generally are eradicated in a few hours. Coughing, being prolonged by it at convulsive symptom termed the tickling in the throat, it shortens its duration by promoting sleep and strengthening the constitution. Pulmonary complaints, affecting the breast and lungs; those affected with them experience an almost immediate relief. Asthma and confirmed consumptions have repeatedly been eradicated by them. Infants in the whooping-cough, and women during pregnancy, may take them without the least fear of danger, and with the greatest expectation of relief, nor can it be administered at an improper season.

**Dr. BARDWELL'S  
Annodyne Effluence, for all kinds  
of Head Aches.**

THE renowned virtues of the Annodyne effluence, is now so generally known, that it is no presumption in the Proprietor, to say, that Head Aches, arising from whatever cause, or however violent, instantly submit to its penetrating powers. This invaluable Annodyne, has frequently succeeded after the best advice, and every other remedy had failed; by its salutary operation, it insensibly promotes circulation and perspiration, and thereby prevents the return of the most obstinate periodical head aches.

**SPRING PHYSIC.**

DR. HUNTER'S Anti-Bilious Pills are unquestionably proved by ample experience to be the most effectual remedy, at the same time the most innocent, pleasant, and convenient medicine for the cure of febrile, scorbutic eruptions, leprosy, and other disorders originating from a corruptive state of the blood. The remarkable cure of Mr. Eltham, of Albany, who had been twelve years tormented with a most distressing scorbutic complaint, as also that of Thomas Johnson, a labouring man, in the service of Mr. Van Rensselaer, who was afflicted with a most horrid leprosy, must have convinced every one who has read the particulars of these cases, besides which, a variety of proofs of their efficacy, authenticated by persons of character and respectability are open to the examination of every inquirer. These must naturally be supposed to have their due weight, and supersede the necessity of any further comment from the Proprietor, yet, he presumes to assert, that the real merits of this vegetable preparation will, on a fair trial, plead more forcibly its own recommendation than any thing which can be said of it.

**Where also may be had,**  
Atkinson's Worm Destroying Lozenges.—These Lozenges not only destroy worms where they exist, but effectually prevent their return. The families who have followed Dr. Atkinson's advice, and used them in the Spring and Fall among their children, as their common physic, have now the happiness to find those children, which appeared sickly and consumptive, in the bloom of health, being entirely delivered from those dreadful vermin.

**Sparta, Mount Pleasant,  
March 27, 1803.**

We hereby certify, that our daughter, about 4 years of age, has been very unwell and in a bad state of health for these last two years. We always suspected that she had worms, and had given her several worm medicines, without any good effect, so that we despaired raising her till of late. Hearing of some surprising cures being performed by Atkinson's worm destroying lozenges, we purchased a packet of them, and administered them according to the directions. The first dose brought away only one worm, and with it a quantity of slimy, offensive matter; the second brought away four monstrous hick worms nearly half a yard in length; and the third dose, a large quantity of a slimy, offensive matter. The vomiting and purging, with which she was frequently troubled have ceased—her appetite has become regular, and has over since enjoyed a perfect state of health, for which we are entirely indebted to this excellent medicine.

**DR. BARDWELL'S  
Re-animating Solar Tincture, or Pabulum  
of Life.**

Of the cure of Consumption and Asthma, Disorders in the Stomach and Bowels, Convulsions, Cholera and Dysentery.  
Cautious in investigation, and attentive enquiry into the nature and laws of the animal economy, having long confirmed an opinion in the mind of the inventor, that all the maladies abovementioned, derive their origin from the same cause, indirect debility, or consequent weakness, the analogy of their source, by a natural inference suggested the idea of their removal by the same means; the result was the discovery of the Re-animating Solar Tincture, which after having been employed in thousands of instances, with the most unexampled and astonishing success, has obtained the warmest approbation of characters of the first respectability, both in and out of the profession; the proprietors can confidently recommend, as one of the most certain, efficacious, and pleasant remedies ever discovered by man, or offered to the world. Price: 1 dollar, and 1 dollar 50 cents per bottle. The large bottle contains nearly two of the small. Copious Directions for their use are sealed up with each bottle.

**Specific Drops for Deafness.**  
FOR many years have these drops been used with amazing success, in DEAFNESS & HARDNESS OF HEARING. Those who are unacquainted with the great relief afforded by this

valuable medicine, are earnestly recommended to a trial. Few are the cases in which it has not been of great service, and very often effected a complete cure.

Copious directions for the use of the Specific Drops for Deafness are sealed up with each bottle. Price one dollar.

**Dr. Stoughton's Cordial Bitters,**  
faithfully prepared at the original warehouse, London.

This incomparable medicine has stood the test of universal approbation in Europe for near an hundred years, in the cure and prevention of,

Loss of appetite, bad digestion, windy cholic, surfeits, hysterical vapours, faintness and trembling, ague and fever, depressed spirits, foul breath, worms in children, curvey, obstructions or stoppages, bilious fevers, sick fits, &c. &c.

These Bitters being now generally used in taverns and public places, and universally acknowledged by all who have tried their effects, to be far superior to the compositions formerly imposed in imitation thereof; the proprietor hath reduced the price to those who purchase largely above fifty per cent. Directions will be pasted on the Bottles, and which will be also sealed, in order to detect counterfeits and upstart pretenders, who will all tell you, they make the genuine Stoughton's Bitters; and in order to impose their trash on the public, they sometimes copy a part of the true advertisement and directions.

June 13. **Valuable Property for Sale.**

In pursuance of a Decree of Alexandria county court, in the district of Columbia at the last June term; and the last will and testament of Lewis Hipkins, deceased,

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Thursday the 22d day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house of Francis Daniel, at the Little Falls, all the REAL ESTATE of the said Lewis Hipkins, to wit:

One undivided third part of 207 acres of LAND, in the said district, near the said Little Falls, upon which are Merchant Mills, with three pair of French Burr Mill Stones, and every necessary and convenient machinery for manufacturing flour to the best advantage; also a Brewery and Distillery, Miller's House, a Brewer and Distiller's House, and sundry other improvements. This property will be shown to any person who may incline to purchase it, by the said Francis Daniel, at any time before the day of sale.

A tract of LAND in Fairfax county, about three miles from the said Little Falls, containing 207 acres, upon which is a dwelling house, in which Mrs. Susan Wren lives, and sundry other improvements; about two thirds of this land are cleared, and the remainder in wood; it is good farming land. Mr. William Waters, who lives near it, will show this land to any person or persons who may incline to purchase it, at any time previous to the sale.

Mrs. Susan Wren, who was the widow of the said Lewis Hipkins, has a right of dower in the aforesaid property.

The Sale will commence at twelve o'clock.

Phil. R. Fendall,  
Robert Young,  
Wm. Waters, } Ex'ors.

Just Received,  
And for sale by the subscriber,  
Claret in casks,  
Do. in cases of 2 and 4 dozen,  
Madiera Wine per pipe,  
A few hogheads draught Porter,  
One package of Knives and Forks, plated handles. Also,  
Turks Island,  
Cadiz, and  
Ground Allum } SALT,  
Plaster of Paris, mould and dip'd Candles.  
William I. Hall.  
Merchants Wharf  
Aug. 13. d3te06t

To Let,  
THE frame Warehouse on King Street, two doors above Pitt Street, now occupied by Ambrose Vasse. Possession will be given on the 27th of this month—apply, in the absence of the subscriber, to Col. Dennis Ramsey. R. I. TAYLOR.  
August 15. co

I have just received,  
and offer for sale on reasonable terms,  
TEN BALES

**EAST INDIA GOODS,**

consisting of  
Gauipore Sannahs, Allabad Emery,  
Seepore Baitahs, Mugga Mamoo,  
Lucipore, do. Beeroon Gurah,  
Chittabully do. Barrapooty,  
Brown do. Bandanna Hfig.

Benjamin Shreve, jun.  
August 1.

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on Sunday the 14th inst. an apprentice to the Coopers trade, named MICHAEL FOLEY, between 18 and 19 years old, about 5 feet 4 inches high, dark straight hair, and has a remarkable downy sheepish look. Being born in the west of Ireland he will be easily discovered by dialect. Had on when he absconded a nankeen upper jacket, thickset waistcoat, new ticklenburg trousers and a new hat, but took other clothes with him. He is supposed he has gone towards Baltimore. If taken up 20 miles from Alexandria I will pay 15 dollars, and if more than 50 miles 20 dollars reward and all reasonable charges.

CHAS. JAMIESON.  
August 15.

Just received & for sale,  
60 bls. of Beef and Pork, from N. York, of an excellent quality—on hand  
Holland Gin, and a few hhds. and bls. of Sugar.

Kenneth Matheson.  
August 4. co3w

**Washington Tavern.  
RANDOLPH MOTT**

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. PETER HESKELL, sign of General Washington, Where he continues to keep a House of ENTERTAINMENT for Travellers & others. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for their former custom, and hopes from his attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage of a liberal public.

August 8. co

**PAINTING.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general that he has become a resident of this town where he professes the following branches in the art of Painting and Drawing. Portraits in Oil and Crayons, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Free Malons Aprons on Silk or Leather and other implements belonging to the craft. Also, Stands of Colours for Regiments and Companies painted and decorated in the most elegant manner.

**GILDING**

Executed in the best manner.  
N. B. Signs for country merchants, inn keepers, and others executed in such a manner that they may be carried to any distance without danger of injury and with very little trouble, on the most moderate terms.

**DRAWING.**

HE will open a school for teaching young ladies Drawing and Painting in water colours and crayons, as soon as a sufficient number subscribe. He will also punctually attend on ladies who with patterns drawn for Tambouring, Embroidery, Toilet Tables & other Needle work. Apply at his lodgings in Water Street, nearly opposite the Vendue Store and first door south of Col. Hoos's.

F. KEMMELMEYER.

An Apprentice wanted to the above business. June 27. co

**WILL BE SOLD,**

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 23d August next,  
A two story Frame HOUSE, situated in an alley leading to the Market Square, commonly called Grotter's alley. Said House and Lot is encumbered with annual rent of 4l. 2s. All other particulars are unnecessary, as it is presumed the purchaser will wish to view the property. The terms of sale are cash.

Sally Clements,  
Geo. Grotter,  
Chas. Grotter.

N. B. Should the day prove unfavorable, it will be sold the next fair day.  
July 27. d3te00ds

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**S. SNOWDEN**